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CROWELL & MORING LLP INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY GROUP P.O. BOX 14300 WASHINGTON, DC 20044-4300			PULLIAM, CHRISTYANN R	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/865,773	SUDA ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Christyann RF Pulliam	2165	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 November 2008.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) See Continuation Sheet is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1,50,52-57,59-61,63,64,66,67,69,72,73,75-77,93,97,99,101-145 and 147-178 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

- Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
- Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
- Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: _____.

Continuation of Disposition of Claims: Claims pending in the application are 1,50,52-57,59-61,63,64,66,67,69,72,73,75-77,93,97,99,101-145 and 147-178.

DETAILED ACTION

1. In view of the Appeal filed on November 3, 2008, PROSECUTION IS HEREBY REOPENED. New grounds of rejection are set forth below.

To avoid abandonment of the application, appellant must exercise one of the following two options:

(1) file a reply under 37 CFR 1.111 (if this Office action is non-final) or a reply under 37 CFR 1.113 (if this Office action is final); or,

(2) initiate a new appeal by filing a notice of appeal under 37 CFR 41.31 followed by an appeal brief under 37 CFR 41.37. The previously paid notice of appeal fee and appeal brief fee can be applied to the new appeal. If, however, the appeal fees set forth in 37 CFR 41.20 have been increased since they were previously paid, then appellant must pay the difference between the increased fees and the amount previously paid.

A Supervisory Patent Examiner (SPE) has approved of reopening prosecution by signing below: Christian Chace.

2. This action is NONFINAL.

Double Patenting

3. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as

to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the “right to exclude” granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

4. Claims 59-60 and 148, and dependent Claims 61, 63-64, 66-67, 69, 72-73, 75-77, 97, 101-102, 104-138, are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over Claims 1-46 of copending Application No. 09/938,866. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because they claim all the same elements with the same functionality.

The independent claims in present application, Claims 59-60 and 148, require acquiring web page data;.... assigning a predetermined index to web page data and...saving means for saving the web page data. Similarly, copending Application No. 09/938,866, independent Claims 1 and 24 contain a means for acquiring initiating saving; means for indexing predetermined index to datameans for data saving acquired datapredetermined storage unit. Claim 4 of App 09/938,866 contains the keyword extraction presented in the present application. Further, many dependent claims use the exact same wording in both applications. See chart below for a comparison of the independent claim requirements.

Current App 09/865,773	Copending Application No. 09/938,866
Claims 59, 60, 148 <ul style="list-style-type: none">- acquiring web page data browsed by a browser client- extracting a keyword from a content	Claims 1 and 4: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- means for acquiring one of either the content or the URL of the currently displayed page from the browser (Claim1)- said means for acquiring obtains

of the acquired web page data	one of either a keyword or a title embedded in a page displayed in said browser (Claim 4)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- assigning a plurality of indices that include a first index unique to the acquired web page data and	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- means for indexing, said means for indexing assigning a predetermined index to data acquired by said means for acquiring (Claim 1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- a second index comprising the extracted keyword to the acquired web page data	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- said means for indexing assigning a predetermined index to the keyword or the title (Claim 4)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- saving the acquired web page data in correspondence with the assigned indices in a predetermined database	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- means for data saving acquired data with the assigned index in a predetermined storage unit (Claim 1)

Both applications also claim priority to the same three Japanese applications.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1, 59-61, 63, 64, 66-67, 69, 93, 97, 99, 101-107, 111-132, and 147-148 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Barrera et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,567,800 (hereinafter Barrera) and in view of Shavlik et al., *Estimating users' interests in Web pages by unobtrusively monitoring users' normal behavior*. Proceedings of AAAI 2000, March 20-22, 2000. pg 113-115 (hereinafter Shavlik).

As for Claims 1, Barrera teaches:

data acquisition means for acquiring web page data browsed by a browser client (See e.g. Barrera – col. 4, line 26-30, Vspider to return information related to web page particularly textual content, page size, data and other related web page information that corresponds to acquiring web page data);

keyword extraction means for extracting a keyword from a content of the acquired web page data (See e.g. Barrera – col. 4, line 26-30, line 56-62, keywords, extracting textual content, from the web page or website particularly content is correlated with a category);

indexing means for assigning a plurality of indices that include a first index unique to the acquired web page data and a second index comprising the extracted keyword to the acquired web page data (See e.g. Barrera – col. 5, line 1-4, line 17-19, categories are listed for example search by subject corresponds

to indexing information related to keywords from the web page, and dynamic index is stored that including list of web pages or URLs; first index unique to the acquired web page data and a second index corresponds to Barrera's categories and sub-categories because each category is uniquely identifies information and (See e.g. Barrera col. 5, line 25-26, one 38-42, metatags in the web pages provide specific category or categories related to website identifiers sufficient to display content from the file or site);

saving means for saving the acquired web page data in correspondence with the assigned indices (See e.g. Barrera Figure 5) in a predetermined database, the saved web page data being sufficient to regenerate at least a portion of a previously browsed web page without accessing to the original source (See e.g. Barrera – col. 5, line 25-26, one 38-42, metatags in the web pages provide specific category or categories related to website identifiers sufficient to display content from the file or site) and

setting means for setting to save all the browsed data without any instruction by the user for each of the browsed data, wherein said saving means save the browser client data when the browsing is operated to moved to another URL (See e.g. Barrera col. 4, line 4-6).

Barrera does not specifically teach, “newly browses the web page data”, although Barrera does teach web page data acquiring as detailed in col. 4, line 26-30. However, Shavlik teaches web page data browsed by a browser client when said browser client newly browses the web page data (See e.g. Shavlik – page 1, col. 2 – normal use of a web browser, page 2, especially col. 1, System Overview – “When a user visits a web page, record (a) the HTML contents of a

web page; and (b) normal actions performed by the user...." and "when the user navigates to a new page..." and col. 2, Microsoft™ IE 4.0 browser).

Barrera and Shavlik are from the analogous art of searching and arranging web pages (See Barrera: Abstract, fig 6; Shavlik: Introduction, col. 2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made having the teachings of Barrera and Shavlik to have combined Barrera and Shavlik. The motivation to combine Barrera and Shavlik to add new web pages of Shavlik to the system of Barrera is to allow users of Barrera to incorporate profile building function that specifically includes hot links of related category of each of the new web page data. Both are concerned with improving user access to the data that they are actually interested in viewing. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to combine Barrera and Shavlik.

As for Claims 59-60 and 93 and 148, Barrera teaches:
acquiring web page data browsed by a browser client (See e.g. Barrera – col. 4, line 26-30, Vspider to return information related to web page particularly textual content, page size, data and other related web page information that corresponds to acquiring web page data)...;
extracting a keyword from a content of the acquired web page data (See e.g. Barrera – col. 4, line 26-30, line 56-62, keywords, extracting textual content, from the web page or website particularly content is correlated with a category);
assigning a plurality of indices that include a first index unique to the acquired web page data and a second index comprising the extracted keyword to

the acquired web page data (See e.g. Barrera – col. 5, line 1-4, line 17-19, categories are listed for example search by subject corresponds to indexing information related to keywords from the web page, and dynamic index is stored that including list of web pages or URLs; first index unique to the acquired web page data and a second index corresponds to Barrera's categories and sub-categories because each category is uniquely identifies information and fig 1, element 101);

saving the acquired web page data in correspondence with the assigned indices (See e.g. Barrera Figure 5) in a predetermined database, the saved web page data being sufficient to regenerate at least a portion o a previously browsed web page without accessing to the original source (See e.g. Barrera – col. 5, line 25-26, one 38-42, metatags in the web pages provide specific category or categories related to website identifiers sufficient to display content from the file or site).

Barrera does not specifically teach, “newly browses the web page data”, although Barrera does teach web page data acquiring as detailed in col. 4, line 26-30. However, Shavlik teaches web page data browsed by a browser client when said browser client newly browses the web page data (See e.g. Shavlik – page 1, col. 2 – normal use of a web browser, page 2, especially col. 1, System Overview – “When a user visits a web page, record (a) the HTML contents of a web page; and (b) normal actions performed by the user....” and “when the user navigates to a new page...” and col. 2, Microsoft™ IE 4.0 browser).

Barrera and Shavlik are from the analogous art of searching and arranging web pages (See Barrera: Abstract, fig 6; Shavlik: Introduction, col. 2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made having the teachings of Barrera and Shavlik to have combined Barrera and Shavlik. The motivation to combine Barrera and Shavlik to add new web pages of Shavlik to the system of Barrera is to allow users of Barrera to incorporate profile building function that specifically includes hot links of related category of each of the new web page data. Both are concerned with improving user access to the data that they are actually interested in viewing. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to combine Barrera and Shavlik.

As for Claim 99, Barrera teaches:

acquiring web page data browsed by a browser client (See e.g. Barrera – col. 4, line 26-30, Vspider to return information related to web page particularly textual content, page size, data and other related web page information that corresponds to acquiring web page data);

extracting a keyword from a content of the acquired web page data (See e.g. Barrera – col. 4, line 26-30, line 56-62, keywords, extracting textual content, from the web page or website particularly content is correlated with a category);

assigning a plurality of indices that include a first index unique to the acquired web page data and a second index comprising the extracted keyword to the acquired web page data (See e.g. Barrera – col. 5, line 1-4, line 17-19, categories are listed for example search by subject corresponds to indexing

information related to keywords from the web page, and dynamic index is stored that including list of web pages or URLs; first index unique to the acquired web page data and a second index corresponds to Barrera's categories and sub-categories because each category is uniquely identifies information and fig 1, element 101);

saving the acquired web page data in correspondence with the assigned indices (See e.g. Barrera Figure 5) in a predetermined database, the saved web page data being sufficient to regenerate at least a portion o a previously browsed web page without accessing to the original source (See e.g. Barrera – col. 5, line 25-26, one 38-42, metatags in the web pages provide specific category or categories related to website identifiers sufficient to display content from the file or site); and

receiving a save instruction from a user, wherein said indexing means assigns the index to the web page data and said saving means saves the web page data if the save instruction is received (See e.g. Barrera – col. 3, lines 55-65 and col. 5, line 17-19 – Vspider only runs and saves if a user tells it to and also users select categories and that information is saved after user instruction).

Barrera does not specifically teach, “newly browses the web page data”, although Barrera does teach web page data acquiring as detailed in col. 4, line 26-30. However, Shavlik teaches web page data browsed by a browser client when said browser client newly browses the web page data (See e.g. Shavlik – page 1, col. 2 – normal use of a web browser, page 2, especially col. 1, System Overview – “When a user visits a web page, record (a) the HTML contents of a

web page; and (b) normal actions performed by the user...." and "when the user navigates to a new page..." and col. 2, Microsoft™ IE 4.0 browser).

Barrera and Shavlik are from the analogous art of searching and arranging web pages (See Barrera: Abstract, fig 6; Shavlik: Introduction, col. 2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made having the teachings of Barrera and Shavlik to have combined Barrera and Shavlik. The motivation to combine Barrera and Shavlik to add new web pages of Shavlik to the system of Barrera is to allow users of Barrera to incorporate profile building function that specifically includes hot links of related category of each of the new web page data. Both are concerned with improving user access to the data that they are actually interested in viewing. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to combine Barrera and Shavlik.

As for Claims 147, Barrera teaches:

acquiring web page data browsed by a browser client (See e.g. Barrera – col. 4, line 26-30, Vspider to return information related to web page particularly textual content, page size, data and other related web page information that corresponds to acquiring web page data)...;

extracting a keyword from a content of the acquired web page data (See e.g. Barrera – col. 4, line 26-30, line 56-62, keywords, extracting textual content, from the web page or website particularly content is correlated with a category);

assigning a plurality of indices that include a first index unique to the acquired web page data and a second index comprising the extracted keyword to

the acquired web page data (See e.g. Barrera –col. 5, line 1-4, line 17-19, categories are listed for example search by subject corresponds to indexing information related to keywords from the web page, and dynamic index is stored that including list of web pages or URLs; first index unique to the acquired web page data and a second index corresponds to Barrera's categories and sub-categories because each category is uniquely identifies information and fig 1, element 101);

saving the acquired web page data in correspondence with the assigned indices (See e.g. Barrera Figure 5) in a predetermined database, the saved web page data being sufficient to regenerate at least a portion o a previously browsed web page without accessing to the original source (See e.g. Barrera – col. 5, line 25-26, one 38-42, metatags in the web pages provide specific category or categories related to website identifiers sufficient to display content from the file or site)

creating nodes corresponding to groups classified o the basis of the timing of savings (See e.g. Barrera -col. 4, line 56-59);

creating a hierarchy of nodes by dividing a group corresponding to a periods into a plurality of sub group each corresponding to a shorter period (See e.g. Barrera -col. 4, line 56-59);

creating a node corresponding to each of subgroup (See e.g. Barrera -col. 5, line 1-4); and

displaying a plurality of nodes the created nodes in an order of saving (See e.g. Barrera -col. 5, line 4-6).

Barrera does not specifically teach, “newly browses the web page data”, although Barrera does teach web page data acquiring as detailed in col. 4, line 26-30. However, Shavlik teaches web page data browsed by a browser client when said browser client newly browses the web page data (See e.g. Shavlik – page 1, col. 2 – normal use of a web browser, page 2, especially col. 1, System Overview – “When a user visits a web page, record (a) the HTML contents of a web page; and (b) normal actions performed by the user....” and “when the user navigates to a new page...” and col. 2, Microsoft™ IE 4.0 browser).

Barrera and Shavlik are from the analogous art of searching and arranging web pages (See Barrera: Abstract, fig 6; Shavlik: Introduction, col. 2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made having the teachings of Barrera and Shavlik to have combined Barrera and Shavlik. The motivation to combine Barrera and Shavlik to add new web pages of Shavlik to the system of Barrera is to allow users of Barrera to incorporate profile building function that specifically includes hot links of related category of each of the new web page data. Both are concerned with improving user access to the data that they are actually interested in viewing. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to combine Barrera and Shavlik.

As for Claim 61, Barrera as modified by Shavlik teaches parent Claim 60. Barrera also teaches index is dynamically generated (See e.g. Barrera -col. 5, line 17-19).

As for Claim 63, Barrera as modified by Shavlik teaches parent Claim 60. Barrera also teaches retrieving data from said database based on a user-supplied index (See e.g. Barrera -col. 4, line 59-62,col. 5, line 25-29).

As for Claims 64 and 104, Barrera as modified by Shavlik teaches parent Claims 59 and 60. Barrera also teaches:

sorting means for sorting indices of the data in the database (See e.g. Barrera col. 2, line 66-67, col. 3, line 1 and categorizing most relevant information as detailed in col. 3, line 1);

display means for displaying a result of the sorting by said sorting means (See e.g. Barrera - figure 8 and col. 5, line 4-5).

As for Claims 66 and 105, Barrera as modified by Shavlik teaches parent Claims 59, 60, 64 and 104. Barrera also teaches:

selecting means for selecting an index from the indices displayed on said display means (See e.g. Barrera figures 8-9);

retrieval means for retrieving data corresponding to the index selected by said selecting means from the database (See e.g. Barrera -col. 5, line 5-8 retrieving content or data within the specific category).

As for Claims 67 and 106, Barrera as modified by Shavlik teaches parent Claims 59, 60, 64 and 104. Barrera also teaches:

deleting means for deleting at least one index from the indices displayed on said display means (See e.g. Barrera col. 5, line 25-26);

removal means for removing data corresponding to the index deleted by said deleting means from the database (See e.g. Barrera – col. 5, line 25-26, “dynamic index” which is a real-time indexing that including of websites in the category and subcategories).

As for Claim 69, Barrera as modified by Shavlik teaches parent Claim 60. Barrera also teaches sending the acquired data to a predetermined destination (See e.g. Barrera -col. 4, line 10-12, line 62-65).

As for Claim 97 and 144, Barrera as modified by Shavlik teaches parent Claims 60 and 59. Barrera also teaches:

receiving an index (See e.g. Barrera -col. 4, line 58-59);
searching the storage unit for web page stored in correspondence with the same index as the received index (See e.g. Barrera -col. 4, line 62-65).

As for Claim 101-103 and 146, Barrera as modified by Shavlik teaches parent Claims 59, 60 and 93. Barrera also teaches generating the first index (See e.g. Barrera - fig 1, col. 1, line 49-56) which is other than data extracted from the acquired web page (See e.g. Barrera -col. 4, line 57-62).

As for Claim 107, Barrera as modified by Shavlik teaches parent Claims 59 and 104. Barrera also teaches wherein at least one of the data has a plurality of values for an index, and said sorting means places the plurality of values at positions corresponding to respective values (See e.g. Barrera col. 2, line 27-30, fig 4).

As for Claim 111, Barrera as modified by Shavlik teaches parent Claim 59. Barrera also teaches wherein the assignment of a plurality of indices includes acquiring a URL of the data from the browser as the second index (See e.g. Barrera col. 5, line 17-19).

As for Claim 112, Barrera as modified by Shavlik teaches parent Claim 59. Barrera also teaches wherein the assignment of a plurality of indices includes acquiring a title embedded in the data from the browser as the second index (See e.g. Barrera col. 5, line 19-25).

As for Claim 113, Barrera as modified by Shavlik teaches parent Claim 59. Barrera also teaches wherein the index includes a time when the data is saved, said storage medium further comprising code causing the computer to perform: creating nodes corresponding to groups classified on the basis of the timing of saving (See e.g. Barrera -col. 4, line 56-59) creating a hierarchy of nodes (See e.g. Barrera -col. 4, line 56-59) by dividing a group corresponding to a period into a plurality of sub group each

corresponding to a shorter period and creating a node corresponding to each of sub group (See e.g. Barrera -col. 5, line 1-4); and

displaying a plurality created nodes in an order of saving (See e.g. Barrera -col. 5, line 4-6).

As for Claim 114, Barrera as modified by Shavlik teaches parent Claims 59 and 113. Barrera also teaches each group corresponds to a network session (See e.g. Barrera -col. 1, line 10-14).

As for Claim 115, Barrera as modified by Shavlik teaches parent Claim 59. Barrera also teaches assigning a word specified by a user as a further index to the data to be saved by said saving means (See e.g. Barrera col. 2, line 26-29).

As for Claims 116, Barrera as modified by Shavlik teaches parent Claim 59. Barrera also teaches wherein when an index assigned to the data to be saved has been assigned to other data, the data is saved as a new data or updates the other data according to a setting by the user (See e.g. Barrera col. 5, line 17-19).

As for Claims 117, Barrera as modified by Shavlik teaches parent Claim 59. Barrera also teaches wherein when an index assigned to the data to be saved has been assigned to other data, the user is inquired as to whether the

data is to be saved as a new data or update data (See e.g. Barrera col. 5, line 17-19).

As for Claim 118, Barrera as modified by Shavlik teaches parent Claim 59. Barrera also teaches:

comparing the effective period with a current time at a predetermined timing (See e.g. Barrera col. 4, line 25-28);

removing data in correspondence with the effective period before the current time based upon the result of a comparison by said comparing means (See e.g. Barrera col. 5, line 11-16).

As for Claim 119, Barrera as modified by Shavlik teaches parent Claim 59. Barrera also teaches wherein the browsed data is saved in a first save mode and a URL for the browsed data is saved in place of the browsed data in a second save mode (See e.g. Barrera col. 3, line 58-62).

As for Claim 120, Barrera as modified by Shavlik teaches parent Claim 59. Barrera also teaches further comprising setting to save all the browsed data is to be saved without any instruction by the user for each of the browsed data (See e.g. Barrera col. 4, line 13-15).

As for Claim 121, Barrera as modified by Shavlik teaches parent Claim 59. Barrera also teaches further comprising said setting means for setting to save all

the browsed data without any instruction by the user for each of the browsed data (See e.g. Barrera col. 4, line 4-6).

As for Claim 122, Barrera as modified by Shavlik teaches parent Claims 59 and 121. Barrera also teaches wherein the browser client data is saved when the browsing is operated to move to another URL (See e.g. Barrera - col. 4, line 21-22).

As for Claim 123, Barrera as modified by Shavlik teaches parent Claim 59. Barrera also teaches setting not to save the browsed data in a URL specified by the user (See e.g. Barrera -col. 4, line 17-20).

As for Claim 124, Barrera as modified by Shavlik teaches parent Claim 59. Barrera also teaches extracting as an index a specific data from a data train constituting address of the browsed data in the network on the basis of a predetermined rule (See e.g. Barrera -col. 4, line 59-62), specific data corresponds to selected category.

As for Claim 125, Barrera as modified by Shavlik teaches parent Claims 59 and 124. Barrera also teaches the specific data is a domain name (See e.g. Barrera -col. 1, line 39-40, col. 2, line 25-26, col. 4, line 21-22), domain names are used in URLs to identify particular Web pages like in the URL as detailed in col. 1, line 39-40).

As for Claim 126, Barrera as modified by Shavlik teaches parent Claims 59 and 125. Barrera also teaches wherein the predetermined rule is a rule for eliminating a parameter, a protocol, an obvious address, and page data from the data train, and extracting a domain name from the rest of the data by referring to a knowledge base of domain names (See e.g. Barrera -col. 1, line 39-48).

As for Claim 127, Barrera as modified by Shavlik teaches parent Claims 59 and 124. Barrera also teaches wherein the specific data is a name of organization (See e.g. Barrera -col. 2, line 25-26).

As for Claim 128, Barrera as modified by Shavlik teaches parent Claims 59, 124 and 127. Barrera also teaches wherein the predetermined rule is a rule for eliminating a parameter, a protocol, an obvious address, and page data from the data train, and determining the rest of the data as an organization name (See e.g. Barrera -col. 1, line 39-48 and col. 2, line 25-32).

As for Claim 129, Barrera as modified by Shavlik teaches parent Claims 59, 124 and 127. Barrera also teaches wherein the predetermined rule includes a rule for dividing the rest of the data into partial data with a predetermined symbol and determining each of the partial data as an organization name (See e.g. Barrera -col. 2, line 25-32).

As for Claim 130, Barrera as modified by Shavlik teaches parent Claim 59. Barrera also teaches sending the acquired web page data or a specific part thereof to a destination (See e.g. Barrera -fig 5, col. 3, line 52-54).

As for Claim 131, Barrera as modified by Shavlik teaches parent Claims 59 and 130. Barrera also teaches specific part is a URL of the saved data (See e.g. Barrera -col. 4, line 22-23).

As for Claim 132, Barrera as modified by Shavlik teaches parent Claims 59 and 130. Barrera also teaches the specific part is the saved data except for an embedded image (See e.g. Barrera -col. 1, line 16-17).

As for Claim 143, Barrera as modified by Shavlik teaches parent Claims 59 and 112. Barrera also teaches wherein the assignment of the plurality of indices includes displaying the extracted keyword or the title acquired from the browser (See e.g. Barrera -fig 9, col. 5, line 6-11).

As for Claim 145, Barrera as modified by Shavlik teaches parent Claim 59. Barrera also teaches further comprising receiving save instruction from a user, wherein the assignments of the plurality of indices includes assigning the indices to the web page data and the saving includes saving the web page data when the save instruction is received (See e.g. Barrera -col. 5, line 17-19).

7. Claims 50, 52-57 and 75-77 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Barrera as modified above by Shavlik, and further in view of Sidana, U.S. Patent No. 6,081,829 (hereinafter Sidana).

As for Claim 50, Barrera as modified above by Shavlik teaches parent Claim 1. Barrera does not expressly teach all means equipped in a server apparatus. However, Sidana teaches wherein said data acquisition means, said indexing means, said saving means, and said database are equipped in a server apparatus, (See e.g. Sidana –fig 2, col. 5, line 8-15) and said system further comprising at least one client apparatus connected to said server apparatus, each of said client apparatus transmits a user request to said server apparatus and receives a response to the user request from said server apparatus (See e.g. Sidana –col. 5, line 15-19, fig 2).

Barrera and Sidana are from the analogous art of searching and displaying web pages. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made having the teachings of Barrera and Sidana to have combined Barrera and Sidana. (See e.g. Barrera: col. 4, line 56-62; Sidana: col. 1, lines 58-62 and Figure 7). The motivation to combine Barrera and Sidana is to allow for editing and modification of documents. Sidana allows users to search information stored on a network, particularly searching websites that use category information of Barrera, and identifying new web pages of interest to a user of Shavlik. Sidana allows users of Barrera and Shavlik to modify the document and return the modified document for viewing by the user.

More specifically, the user can edit/modify the web documents to write comments or annotations to the original viewable document (See e.g. Sidana Abstract, fig 7, col. 2, line 22-33). Sidana further allows users of Barrera, Shavlik to store redirected web document information because redirects allowing the user to view both his own annotations and departmental annotations from the original web document (See e.g. Sidana –col. 3, line 10-18), thus bringing the advantages of enable a user browsing the web to store information associated with a web document, without the necessity of modifying HTTP protocols, the browser software and/or the server software. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have combined Barrera and Sidana.

As for Claims 52 and 53, Barrera as modified by Shavlik and Sidana teaches parent Claims 1 and 50. Sidana also teaches:

a local database (See e.g. Sidana –col. 4, line 20-21);

a web information storage device for storing web information acquired from an internet (See e.g. Sidana –col. 4, line 17-19); and

administration means for administrating data in either of said database, said local database, and said web information storage device (See e.g. Sidana – col. 4, line 31-36).

As for Claims 54-57, Barrera as modified above by Shavlik teaches parent Claim 1. Barrera does not expressly teach all means equipped in a server apparatus. However, Sidana teaches database is equipped in a server

apparatus (See e.g. Sidana –fig 1-2), and said data acquisition means, said indexing means, and said saving means are equipped in at least one client apparatus connected to said server apparatus (See e.g. Sidana –col. 10, line 4-12).

As for Claim 75 and 133, Barrera as modified above by Shavlik teaches parent Claims 60 and 59. Barrera also teaches website content is retrieved through a network for example as detailed in fig 1-3. Barrera does not specifically teach editing the browsed data. However, Sidana teaches editing the browsed data (See e.g. Sidana – col. 6, line 36-44, fig 5).

As for Claims 76 and 134, Barrera as modified by Shavlik and Sidana teaches parent Claims 60, 75, 59 and 133. Sidana also teaches editing includes annotation means for adding an annotation to the browsed data (See e.g. Sidana –col. 2, line 16-21, fig 7).

As for Claim 77 and 137, Barrera as modified above by Shavlik teaches parent Claim 60 and 59. Barrera does not expressly teach extracting a predetermined type of data from the browsed data. However, Sidana teaches: extracting a predetermined type of data from the browsed data (See e.g. Sidana –col. 5, line 40-45); saving the extracted data in the database (See e.g. Sidana –col. 5, line 32-35).

As for Claim 135, Barrera as modified by Shavlik and Sidana teaches parent Claims 59 and 133-134. Sidana also teaches wherein said annotation is added in such a manner that the annotation is distinguishable from the browsed data (See e.g. Sidana –col. 4, line 57-67, fig 7-8).

As for Claim 136, Barrera as modified by Shavlik and Sidana teaches parent Claims 59 and 133. Sidana also teaches wherein said editing includes changing a display form of a designated portion in the browsed data (See e.g. Sidana –col. 5, line 58-67, fig 4).

As for Claim 138, Barrera as modified by Shavlik and Sidana teaches parent Claims 59 and 137. Sidana also teaches said data is extracted in a predetermined column in response to a copying operation of data from a specified portion of the browsed data to the predetermined column (See e.g. Sidana –col. 7, line 1-6, fig 6a), and said extracted data saving means saves the extracted data with an attribute corresponding to the predetermined column (See e.g. Sidana –col. 7, line 7-9, fig 6a-b).

As for Claim 139, Barrera as modified by Shavlik and Sidana teaches parent Claims 59 and 137. Sidana also teaches predetermined type of data includes at least one of an organization name, a person name, an Email address,

a telephone number, a Fax number and a keyword appended to the data (See e.g. Sidana –col. 9, line 37-41, line 41-45, col. 10, line 39-40).

As for Claims 140, Barrera as modified above by Shavlik teaches parent Claim 59. Barrera does not expressly teach wherein the data requested to be saved includes data from other URL identified in the web page data, the included data from the other URL is downloaded. However, Sidana teaches wherein the data requested to be saved includes data from other URL identified in the web page data, the included data from the other URL is downloaded (See e.g. Sidana –col. 7, line 65-67, col. 8, line 1-4).

As for Claim 141, Barrera as modified by Shavlik and Sidana teaches parent Claims 59 and 140. Sidana also teaches wherein the data from the other URL is already available in the storage unit, the downloading of the data is not performed (See e.g. Sidana –col. 8, line 5-8).

As for Claims 142, Barrera as modified above by Shavlik teaches parent Claim 59. Barrera does not expressly teach mode selection and condition determination. However, Sidana teaches selecting an automatic save mode, and in the automatic save mode; and determining a condition to be satisfied to save the browsed data every time a new web page is browsed (See e.g. Sidana –fig 4, col. 5, line 58-62).

8. Claims 72-73 and 108-110 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Barrera as modified above by Shavlik above, and further in view of Walls et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,848,410 (hereinafter Walls).

As for Claims 72-73 and 108-110, Barrera as modified by Shavlik above teaches the parent Claims 59 and 60. Although Barrera, Shavlik specifically teaches user uses key word search and selects respective web pages and building records of categories of the data from web pages (See e.g. Barrera: col. 4, line 57-65 and Shavlik – page 2, col. 2). Barrera does not specifically teach folder creation means for creating a new folder. However, Walls teaches:

folder creation means for creating a new folder (See e.g. Walls - col. 8, line 50-55);

file name assigning means for assigning a predetermined name to the newly browsed data without intervention by a user (See e.g. Walls - col. 9, line 3-9)

file saving means for saving the newly browsed data in the new folder with the assigned file name (See e.g. Walls - fig 2-3, col. 12, line 13-22).

Barrera and Walls are from the analogous art of searching and displaying web pages. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made having the teachings of Barrera and Walls to have combined Barrera and Walls (See e.g. Barrera: col. 4, line 56-62; Walls: figures 9-12). The motivation to combine Barrera and Walls is allow users to save browsed data into specific folders and files in alphabetical order. This improves

index-organizing elements that characterize subjects of the information and corresponding files and folders by eliminating the need periodically to repeat a search to ensure that changes in information of the one or more files are considered by the user as suggested by Walls (See e.g. Walls - col. 3, line 60-63). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have combined Barrera and Walls

Response to Arguments

9. Applicant's arguments, see Appeal Brief, filed November 3, 3008, have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the 103 rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Shavlik et al.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Christyann RF Pulliam whose telephone number is (571)270-1007. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9 am-6 pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Christian Chace can be reached on 571-272-4190. The

fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/C. R. P./
Examiner, Art Unit 2165
January 8, 2009

/Neveen Abel-Jalil/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2165
Acting SPE AU 2165